liated in many instances by extreme want. All this should impress a generous, intelligent, and refined people with the necessity of kindness and forbearance towards them, which is not

iberal hand should be extended to them, and every means resorted to for their improve-ment and elevation. Moral and religious prin-ciples, and the arts of civilized life, should be taught them. It is difficult to instruct the adult. Naturally of a roaming disposition, indolent averse to ordinary labor, as not comporting with his idea of dignity, he has no desire to ob-tain a practical knowledge of agriculture or any of the useful arts, nor can his attention to them be enlisted. He will not voluntarily abandon the chase, nor the wild diversion which are so seductive even to the most re-fined. But by commencing with the youth, implanting in their minds correct principles, and inculcating those moral and religious precepts which are usually imparted among civi lized nations by parents to their children, a foundation would be laid for a thorough and complete reformation of the whole tribe. This course has been pursued to a limited extent,

and its results are very flattering.

It would be well for us, in our conduct to wards the Indians, to follow the example of those benevolent societies which have for many years labored so perseveringly, and, under the circumstances, so successfully, for the ameli ration of their condition. They have contri-buted largely to this great object, having expended within the last ten years, in money alone, nearly a million of dollars; and it is do ing them injustice to attempt to depreciate the effects of their incessant labors. Experience shows the instrumentality of religion alone car effect that radical change in the habits, cus toms, manners, and modes of thinking, of the Indian, that is so desirable. Recently, Government has not been remiss in granting the means necessary to supply both their mental and phys ical wants; and it is hoped the laudable spiri exhibited at the last session of Congress will always govern our councils. Its continuance, together with the cordial co-operation of the pure and self-sacrificing men who have heretofore devoted so much time and attention to them, will relieve the poor Indians from their severest difficulties and embarrassments; may tend to elevate them to an equality with the whites, and avert from this nation a large amount of obloquy that might otherwise attach to it. Facts have demonstrated their suscepti bility of improvement, and even refinement and, therefore, it is our duty to persevere in all humane efforts to preserve them from extinc I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser

> ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. Later from Europe.

To the President of the United States.

R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The steamer Atlantic arrived at her wharf at three o'clock this after-

noon, bringing dates from Liverpool to two London to the 31st ultimo, and from Cork to January 2. The news is interesting and important, bu mostly based on rumors.

peace negotiations remain in statu quo Esterhazy had reached St. Petersburgh with the ultimatum of the Western Powers, but had not yet been replied to. Austria had notified Prussia of its contents. and Prussia assents to urge its acceptance on the Czar. Saxony has also sent Baron Seiback to St. Petersburgh to recommend the Czar's acceptance of the ulti-

Rumor reports Denmark as about to join the alliance of the Western Powers. The propositions are kept strictly secret, but it is believed that Russia would accept them were it not that England demands indemnity, which Russia, backed by Austria, absolutely refuses. On the whole, the prospects of a speedy peace have advanced little or none.

There is nothing from the seat of war except

the details of recent events at Kars.

A despatch from Vienna, in the London Times, states that Count Buol had communieated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff, and that they are the same as mentioned in the Times of December 12th, as follows:

The territory demanded by the Western Powers to secure the free navigation of the Danube, is that part of Bessarabia lying be tween the fortress of Chetyn, on the north of Salt Lake, Sasyk on the south and Prutt on Three weeks from the day of delivery is the

time allowed for consideration.

A despatch from Paris states that the Chan ber of Stock Brokers have decided that the new Russian loan shall not be quoted on the

Advices from Constantinople to the 17th ultimo, state that sixty merchantmen were wrecked off Sulina during the month, and 400 lives were lost.

Assassination in New Orleans,-The New Orleans Delta of the 18th ult., says :

Within the last eight weeks there has been more assassination in the public thoroughfares of the republican city of New Orleans, than, we will venture to assert, have occurred in the whole despotic empire of brutalized Austria, a two years; or, indeed, in any other despotic government in Europe, within the same time ; or, in any other equal period-save a revolutionary era-since the time when it was the custom to employ professional assassins in by the wish of my constituents, and against Italy to avenge private wrongs, or gratify individual vengeance

#### GEORGE P. FOX, New York Metropolitan Tailoring Establishment.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPOT.

581 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

SIR: Allow me the pleasure of placing my name before your notice, at the same time offering you my best services as a Tailor, together with the resources of my store, for the supply of Military and Navy Uniforms, United States Consul and Citizen's Dress.

I am now engaged making uniforms for the Military, Navy, and Marine Corps, also the Revenue, according to the written and printed instructions and official drawings, to the latest regulations, as received by me from the State, Navy, and War Departments, in Washington, D.C. If you should feel disposed to favor me with any orders, you may rest assured of receiving experienced atten ton and accurate fitting. The very best English and French Cloths, Cassimeres, Gold Lace, Treble Gill Buttons, &c., &c., all at the lowest possible cost for cash. I have, at very great expense, em-ployed first rate Artists, as Gold Embroiderers, Silk, Moleskin, Beaver Chapeau, Cloth Cap, and General Regimental Ornament Makers; English, French, and American Cost Cutters, Vest. Cutters, Pantaloons Cutters, I believe I am doing one of the largest Military and Navy Officers' Clothing and Outfitting business in the United States, and can refer you to many Officers, United States, and can refer you to many Onicers, my customers, attached to the Artillery, Dragoons, Infantry, Ordnance, and Engineers, &c. I am also personally known to many of the Navy Officers attached to ships of war; namely, the North Carohina, Mississippi, Princeton, Powhatan, San Ja-cinto, St. Lawrence, Brandywine, Vincennes, Vandalia, Congress, Germantown, Independence, Macedonia, Fulton, Lexington, Fredonia, Consti Macedonia, Fution, Lexington, Fredonia, Consti-tution, Cyane. Relief, Perry, Porpoise, including Gentlemen, the Heads of the Executive Depart-ments, Members of both Houses of Congress; also, Ministers Pleuipotentiary, Secretaries and Attaches of Legations, the English, French, and other Foreign Military and Navy services. I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours, grateful and obliged,

We hear it is the intention of Mr. FOX to

GEORGE P. FOX. visit our city a few days hence. Jan 15-3tif

# Mashington Sentinel.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH.

AND BEVERLEY TUCKER TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1856.

CONGRESSIONAL The Senate, yesterday, adjourned till Thur

The House voted thrice for a Speaker; that there was no decisive result, and ad-

The Report of the Washington City Protesant Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Children will appear in our next issue.

#### PARTIES-CONTRASTS.

The voting in the House of Representative for Spenker, discloses a marked and singular condition of parties, which we may briefly re mark on. It is known to the whole country that the Democratic party, after binding itself by the most stringent tests and refusing to compromise away any of its principles, took as its candidate for Speaker the gentleman who, more than any one else, was identified with the great measure of the last Congressthe Nebraska-Kansas bill. It thus not only determined to declare its approbation of, and adherence to, that bill, but it went further, and doubly emphasized its committal to it by taking as its standard-bearer the gallant Democrat from Illinois, who piloted the bill through the House of Representatives. No man, who is recognised as a Democrat, withholds his vote from Colonel Richardson. The Democratic party is firmly cemented and altogether har-

When we look from that party to the mem bers of the Know-Nothing order, we are struck with an impressive contrast. Instead of one. there are two Know-Nothing parties. Instead of one candidate, there are two candidates instead of one creed and one platform, there are two creeds and two platforms.

When we look, again, from the Know-Noth ings to the Freesoil party, we behold another contrast. That party presents as complete and harmonized a jumble of contrarieties and an tagonisms as could well be imagined. It is made up of men who were once Democrats, of men who were once Whigs, and, indeed, of men who have been every thing by turns. But harmonized by one common instinct into one c'clock of the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, from firm brotherhood, they declare their principles and sustain their candidate. We hear some times of sound and unsound Democrats, of sound and unsound Whigs, of sound and unsound Know-Nothings, but no one ever hears of the same distinction being taken in respect of Black Republicans. Abolitionism is their animating, vital principle.

In brief-the Black Republican party is as unconstitutional anti-slavery party. But they have one virtue, and that is, they hang together. Of the few Whigs left as memorials of a once great and triumphant party, some act with one party, some with other parties. The Know-Nothings are split and divided into two or three separate parties, and hold, some pro-slavery, some anti-slavery opinions. They

cannot agree. The only party that is thoroughly conserva man for one candidate-is the Democratic party. Its position before the country is proud

Col. Richardson on the Nebraska bill.

The speech of the Democratic candidate for support of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, deivered on the 20th of May, 1854, is now before and so manly, so patriotic and so democratic, that we cannot resist laying them before our

"Since the introduction of this bill every expedient has been resorted to to intimidate among denominations according to their con members from giving it their support. The pulpit have undertaken to speak in the name of Almighty God against it. The abolition press have placed the names of members in what they are pleased to call the roll of infamy who have voted for the bill. Such abuse is

courted rather than avoided. "The opponents of the bill say the people will condemn us forever. I have heard the nicious to both, and the worst form of tyranny. same talk before. Why, they have told me nation of forty millions of people, in the last some years ago here, that I might look for stream, where I might find my political grave.

> my own desire. "But, sir, gentlemen of freesoil and aboli ion proclivities tell us, if we persist in urging this measure, they will leave the Democratic party. I hope they will; for in the hour of danger and trial they are opposed to us, and tory is certain, and the spoils to be divided, that past experience, justice, sound policy, and that they act with us. They have marred national pride, all concur to favor the continuthe moral of the victory by their clamor for ance of our present naturalization laws; that the spoils. For one, I have no desire to pro- if any abuses have grown up under these laws, future time we can sustain it; the country will laws themselves, and that we are in favor of rous, will acquiesce—yes, sir, I believe that is the word—or swear that they were always for the principle, but opposed to its application to ral policy which proscribes the foreign-born these territories; and some of them will doubt- citizen for the accident of birth, and drives him less be able to go back to some speech or in self-defence to antagonism with our native essay where they maintained the doctrine that born citizens in feeling, political opinion, and

> our danger, and our sole danger, consists in yet pending contest, the organization of the our divisions. I want to say right here to our House of Representatives, have so nobly illus-Northern friends, that our fortunes are linked trated the national character of the Democratic up with this bill. The assault is made upon party, by their unanimous adherence to its in the land, in what they call "the roll of in- front, while the factions of the opposition, det famy." If we falter under such a fire as this, titute of a common principle to bind them to there is no arm but that of resurrection can gether, are disunited and discordant—have de reach us. Take my word for it, you will find served well of their country, and rendered the that to be true. You never make anything in most emphatic testimony to the excellence of these political fights by yielding. Fight it out, their political creed; that our sympathies are standing together. If we fall let us fall to proud confidence to maintain unsullied the gether and fall fighting. Let us ask no quarter our Southern friends, and what I submit to civil and religious liberty and to the Constituthem is applicable to our Northern friends too. tion of their country. In the details of the bill there are a great many things that we would prefer to have otherwise. But we shall have to give up our Bright, our Senator in Congress, and while we opinions about these details for the sake of are ready cheerfully and enthusiastically to the great principle involved in the bill. If we support for the Presidency in the approaching stand firm, and pass the bill, my word for it, the excitement which has been manufactured date for that office by the Democratic National at the North will blow over bofore the elec-

by the friends who have stood by you; not and to the Democracy of the Union, as a suitastood by you because we yielded to you, but ble candidate, and one whom the Democracy because we believe we were doing justice and of Indiana would delight to honor.

tween the different States of this Union-dis criminations that ought never to have been drawn under any circumstances, and which were not made at the foundation of this Gov-Let me say to the friends of this bill that the best course we can pursue is to vote down all amendments, stand by the substitute and pass it. If we once enter upon a sea of amendments, there will be no telling where we shall land. I have no doubt a great many gentlemen here desire to offer amendments sincerely; and I have no doubt, also, if they d opportunity, that they could pass bill which would suit them exactly, but which would not suit us at all.

"Our safety, I repeat, is in standing by the substitute as it is. Gentlemen need have no apprehensions about the storm that will be raised at the North. I have passed through such storms more than once. I stood here and voted against the Wilmot proviso with only eleven Northern men supporting me. voted against it because I considered it to b wrong. How many of you, gentlemen, would be willing to vote for it to-day? Some gentlemen of the Democratic party tell us that they have thus far gone with us, but cannot go an further with us. For one, I am glad to get ric of you, if you cannot stand up to the principles of justice and equality among the States-the ability of man to govern himself.

### INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CON-The Democratic State Convention held a

Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 8th instant, nominated the following ticket: For Governor-A. P. Willard. Lieutenant Governor-John C. Walker. Secretary of State-Daniel McClure. Auditor of State-J. W. Dodd.

Treasurer of State-Aquilla Jones. Attorney General-Joseph E. McDonald. Superintendent of Public Instruction-Wm

Clerk of the Supreme Court-Wm. B. Beach Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court-Gordon Tanner,

Delegates to the National Convention for the State at large-William Rockhill of Fort Wayne, John L. Robinson of Rushville, John Pettit of Lafavette, Joseph W. Chapman of Madison.

Two delegates and two contingents from each district were also appointed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, and the convention unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The time is near at hand whe he people of Indiana will be called upon to indicate by an expression at the ballot box the measures and policy which they approve. and wish to be executed in the administration

of their government:

Resolved, That the Democratic part of the State, here in convention assembled, in con formity with established usage, and with a firm reliance on the virtue and intelligence of the people, submit the following declaration of

1. We approve the principles of the compre mise measures of 1850, and their application as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them.

2. We recognize the great body of the per ple as the only tribunal for the decision questions affecting their government, both as to men and measures; and open appeals to their reason and patriotism as the legitimate means of influencing their action; and we utterly condemn all associations and combinations for political purposes formed to govern tive and constitutional-that has a perfect them by oaths and obligations, or other com platform in which all agree, and that votes to pulsory means, or to impair the exercise of free will and independent judgment among them. And we hold in abhorrence all secret political orders and organizations, deeming them dangerous to the stability of government and the

rights of the people. 3. We are in favor of religious toleration, as the founders of our republican institutions Speaker of the House of Representatives in achieved and understood it, and secured its enjoyment by constitutional guarantees; and we leclare that it ought to be maintained free from invasion either by means of legislative us, and the following passages are so pertinent interference, or the equally tyrannical proscription of political parties, founded on bigotry and ideas of intolerance.

4. While we esteem it the duty of government to foster and protect religion without in vidious preferences, leaving all free to choose sciences; and while we esteem it a part of true religion, under every form, to render allegiance and due support to governments recognizing the Constitution as the supreme law temporal and political concerns, we hold the separate administration of the affairs of Church and State essential to prevent that union of the two which experience has shown to be per-

5. That while we are in favor of sobriety and temperance and of all proper means for some green spot by the side of some gentle the promotion of those virtues, we are unconstream, where I might find my political grave. Sir, instead of that, they have found their po- law, passed at the last session of the General litical grave, and I have been continued here Assembly of this State, and to any enactment embodying the oppressive and arbitrary provi sions of that law.

6. That our naturalization laws, our repub lican institutions, our marvelous growth in national greatness and the happiness of our people, have been and are irresistable induce ments and invitations to the inhabitants of less have ever been; and it is only when the vic- favored lands to become citizens of ours; and pitiate them. Sir, we shall pass the bill, settle they have sprung from their imperfect execu great principle, and so settle it, that in all | tion alone and not from inherent defects in the approve it, and these gentlemen, now so clamo- that policy which will soonest assimilate natuconduct.

say a word or two to our friends 7. That the gallant band of Democrats i before I conclude. I want to say to them, that Congress, who, throughout the protracted and Your names are in every abolition sheet principles, maintaining alone an unbroken hight it over. Our safety consists in our with them, and that we look to them with honor of their country, and to surrender no and give none. I have a word to say, too, to thing for a colalition with factions opposed to

8. That the Democracy of Indiana hav undiminished confidence in the Hon. Jesse D. election whoever may be selected as the candi Convention, from whatever quarter of the Union tions next fall, or, at all events, just after he may come-if the northwest is honored them. We appeal to you in a spirit of generosity to yield something in details, to stand the Hon. Jesse D. Bright to that Convention,

"The principle will triumph from this time forward, and the day will soon pass by when no more discriminations shall be drawn between the different States of this Union between the different States of the different States of the different States of the different States of this Union between the different States of the different St tions of the Democratic party of Indiana, and won for him increased confidence and gratitude

from the people.

10. That the Democracy of Indiana assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continent, by the free and indepen-dent condition which it occupies, is not to be considered subject for colonization by any European Powers, and that they cordially endorse the position taken by President Pierce, in

his late message to Congress on that subject.

11. That the entire vote of the delegates from this State, be cast as a unit in the National Convention, and that a majority of the delegation shall control the entire vote of the Stat

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR. The Democratic members of the Pennsylania Legislature, assembled in caucus, com-

pleted their labors late on Friday night by nominating Ex-Governor William Bigler to fill the vacancy from that State in the United States Senate. The nomination was made on the sixteenth ballot, when the vote stood as follows: Bigler 43, Foster 18, Buckalew 11, Jones 7. Robbins 3. Necessary to nominate

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, which we publish to-day, and the length of several extracts from our exchanges, compel us to curtail both editorial and news. We hope soon to conclude the publication of the reports of the Heads of Departments, when we will have more space for the news of the day and editorial commentaries and suggestions. are aware that few persons have the patience to read long official reports, but political journals are expected to exhibit in their columns the history of the times, of which such documents form an important part.

The proceedings of the House were comewhat diversified on Saturday, by the explanations of the several candidates for the Speakership. These explanations were drawn out by certain questions propounded by various members of the House, in reference to the main political topics of the day. This mode of proceeding gave rise to no new developments and caused no change in the voting.

We regret to learn that Major George Deas, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States army, while walking on Pennsylvania avenue, on Thursday last, slipped upon the ice and fell, and sustained the breaking of one of the bones of his right leg, near the ankle.

It is stated in the Calcutta Journal that at the reception of the British Embassy by the Emperor of Birmah, the sovereign wore in his crown a ruby of the purest water, quite as large as a hen's egg.

This stone, yet more valuable than the famous Kohi-noor of the late Runieet-Sing. was snatched from the ear of Queen Karen by Alompra. Tradition assigns to this inestimable jewel an antiquity of two thousand years; it belonged to the great Emperor Monong-Sa, who, in ancient times, ruled the greater part

A San Case.-Leverton Thomas, a man seventy-five years of age, was tried and convicted at Pittsburg recently upon the charge of forging a promissory note for \$465. Thomas is a man of wealth and possessed much i fluence in Washington county, Pa., where he resided. The Pittsburg Gazette alluding to the case says:

It was one of the most pitiful sights we eve beheld in a court room, the removal of the old man to the county jail, and even the professional gentlemen present, who may be pre-sumed to have witnessed sufficient of the misery of this world to render them somewhat callous, felt in common with the spectators, that, though the verdict was just, it was sorrowful that the crimes of the prisoner should have brought him to this extremity.

#### Supreme Court of the United States. MONDAY, January 14, 1856.

Evans Casselberry, esq., of Missouri, was dmitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 25. The United States, use of James Mackey, et al. vs. Richard S. Coxe, In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Mc-Lean delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgement of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs. No. 38. James M. Cooper, plaintiff in error,

rs. Enock C. Roberts. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Vinton for the No. 39. The schooner Freeman, &c., Chas.

Hickox, claimant and appellant, vs. Alvah Buckingham, et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Hon. S. G. Haven for the appellant. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock,

Miss Josephine M. Bunkley, of Norfolk,

(author of the Disclosures of a Nun,) was married on the 5th inst., at Weldon, N. C., to Dr. Sol. Andrews, Jr., of North Amboy, N. J.

### Amusement. THE VARIETIES.

Manager.....JOHN T. FORD. PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box tickets..... 25 cents Parquet armchairs...... 50 "Gallery for colored persons...... 25 " Which can be secured during the day without

#### SECOND AND LAST WEEK. Commencing

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY, 14, 1856, Of the principal members of the original and

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. (Organized in 1842,) Comprising the Entire Troupe.

Whose Chaste and Fashionable "MUSICAL SOIREES" During the past week, have been attended !

> EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, With new features nightly.

Including THEIR BURLESOUE ITALIAN OPERA. HE HUTCHINSON FAMILY And Hungarian Warriors.

For particulars, see Programmes. To commence at 71 o'clock precisely.

## Congressional.

## THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, January 12, 1856. The Senate was not in session to-day.

with the genius of our institutions for candidate

House of Ropresentatives. In accordance with the resolution adopted b

with the genius of our institutions for candidates for office to define their political positions,

Mr. RICHARDSON rose to respond to a series of questions propounded by Mr. Zollicoffer. He voted for the bills organizing the Territories would go there, but did not support his vote of that ground. He repeated an argument he had made over and over again to his constituents, an it was this: if a majority of the people of Kan-sas or Nebraska are in favor of slavery, they will have it; if a majority are opposed to it then they will not have it. This is the practical result of every theory advocated by the friends of the Nebraska and Kansas bill. He gave his sanction to this principle in supporting the territorial bills of 1850, and had uniformly supported the same principles since, whenever presented for his action, and shall continue to do so in all future cases that may arise It is a principle lying at the foundation of all popular Governments that the people of each separate or distinct community shall de-cide for themselves the nature and character of the institutions under which they shall live; and by this principle he was prepared to live and die. He therefore voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, neither as a pro-slavery nor anti-slavery measure, but as a measure of equal right and justice to the people of all sections of our com-

mon country.

In reply to the second question, he said: In 1803 we acquired Louisiana; it was slave territory. In 1820 we divided, by line of 36 deg. 30 min., that territory; north of the line it was to be free. In 1845 we annexed Texas; that was slave territory; we divided that by extending the line of 36 deg. 30 min. through that; north to be free. In 1848 we acquired territory from Mexico; that was free. I voted repeatedly to extend the same line west to the Pacific ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole body of Southern Representatives. When I gave those votes I did not be-lieve then, nor do I believe now, that I violated the Constitution of the United States. If you have power under the Constitution to exclude slavery from balf of a Territory, I think you have power to exclude from all, though such an exer-cise would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, voted to exercise that power, except

upon the principle of compromise.

And in reply to the second and third he said:

The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry
the institutions of any of the States into the Ter ritories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled in the common territory to the protection of his property under the Constitution as the citizen of Illinois; but both are dependent upon the legislation of the Territorial Government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be. Thus it will be seen that, though there may be upon this point a difference theoretically, involving questions for judicial decision, yet there is none practically among the friends of non-intervention b Congress, as the practical result is to place th decision of the questions in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in its solution, namely, the people of the Territory who have made it their home, and whose interests are the most deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live. If this great prin-ciple of non-intervention and self-government is wrong, then indeed the American revolution was fought in vain, and it is time we cease to venerate the memory of the patriotic dead, who purchases with their fortunes and blood the free institutions of the separate, independent, and coequal States forming the Union under which we have so prosperously and happily grown to be so great.

After further proceedings-.
Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, then arose to address the House. He yesterday voted with pleasure for the resolution presented by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Zollicoffel) He had accepted no nomination, and did not understand upon what principle gentle-men had voted for him, except that such was their choice. He therefore did not feel himself called upon, as a candidate, to answer any interrogato-ries that gentlemen might be pleased to put to him; but having fixed opinions upon all the great questions in which the country was interested, as a member of the House representing a district of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he was free to speak, and had no hesitation in responding to the interrogntories which had been submitted

In reply to the first question propounded by the gentleman from Tennersee, he would distinctly say that he did not regard the Kansas and Ne-braska bill as promotive of the formation of free States, inasmuch as it repealed the prohibition of the institution of slavery over the section country to which that measure applied.

In regard to the second question he should give a general reply in the affirmative. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, and that it was within the power of Congress to prohibit the institution of slavery in all the Territor belonging to the United States. As to whether not be should advocate the passage of such an act in regard to territory where it was clearly un necessary in consequence of its prohibition b pre-existing local laws, he had nothing to say Very likely, if he thought it necessary, he should be willing to vote for a bill without that prohibi-tion; but with regard to the territory covered by the measures of 1850, had he at that time held a seat here, and believed it necessary to prohibit slavery therein, that the Wilmot proviso should be passed, he wished it distinctly understood that he should have veted for it.

As to the third question, he did not believe that the Constitution carried the institution of slavery into the Territories of the United States. He believed that the Constitution of the United States was intended to do justice between the differen sections of the country, to the South as well as to the North. He was for that to-day, and believe that justice should be done to both North and South, and in no speech or declaration that had ever fallen from his lips, so far as he could remember, had he expressed sentiments different from these. But he believed that the Constitution was contemplated by its framers as an instrument of ultimate universal freedom, and that it was looked to as such by the world at large; and that the flag which symbolized, which represented it, and made the territory over which it waved, in whatever quarter of the globe, so long as it covered Ameri-can citizens, American Territory, was the symbol of that ultimate universal freedom. He trusted that it should ever wave such, and nothing less. As to the latter part of the last question, respea repetition of the first interrogatory, with the addition of a statement of fact. In regard to that statement of fact he had to say that it had been doubted whether the institution of slavery existed in that territory at the time of its acquisition Without going into the subject of the doubt rest ing upon the question whether France, by the decree of 1794, had abolished the institution of slavery there, he thought that Congress was right in interdicting the institution over that territory such legislation was necessary to make it free. It it was necessary, in order to gain to the South the it was necessary, in order to gain to the South the right to carry the institution of slavery there, that the interdiction of 1820 should be repealed, he thought that the Congress of 1853 was wrong in enacting that repeal; and he could but say, with the light that had come to him on this question, that the interdiction of 1820 having forbidden and abolished the institution of slavery, if it existed there, its repeal in 1854, inasmuch as it allowed slavery to go there, unless under impossible cirslavery to go there, unless under impossible cit cumstances, was an act not promotive of the for mation of free States. Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, remarked that

he cordially approved the resolution adopted yes-terday on motion of the gentleman from Tennes-see. Early in the session he had felt it his duty, in justice to himself and to those with whom he had been acting, to declare the opinions he enter tained and the course he should pursue upon cer tain questions of public policy. But he desired to say now, what he believed was known to a major ity, if not all of those who had honored him with their confidence, that he had been ready at any and all times to withdraw from this protracted contest. He had felt unwilling to stand, or to appear to stand, in the way of any fair organization of the body.

In answer to the specific interrogatories that had been presented, he would say, as to the first, that he did not regard the Kansas-Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free States; and would further say that he did not believe it was notive of the formation of slave States In reply to the second inquiry he would state that he had never and did not now advocate the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso. He had never committed himself to the position "that if either do no legislative business before the organization of the sense of the Senate." I think that we show that if

(and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he would vote bills with the Wilmot proviso in them." This question related to the legislation of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. What he (Mr. F.) had to say upon that subject was, that he was not a member of that Congress, and had never taken any position upon that subject heretofore; but he was willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now, and would frankness and candor, to do so now, and would do so with great deference to the opinions of wiser and better men. Slavery existed before the Constitution, and in his judgment now existed independent of that instrument. When the people of the confederated States met, by their representatives, in Convention to form the Constitution, slavery existed in all but one of the States. The people having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded, through their repre sentatives, the right to prohibit the importation of them after the year! S08. They made no concession them after the year! S0S. They made no concession so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed and it was granted, the right to reclaim slaves in cases of escape; they claimed and it was granted, the right of slave representation as an element of political power. He held that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery; that the Territories were the common property of all the States, and that the people of all the States had the right to enter upon and occupy those Territories, and were protected by the flag of the country; that Congress had no right to legislate slavery into nor exclude it from the Territories. Neither had a Territorial Legislature, in his judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far is it might become necessary to protect the citi zens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property. He believed that he had answered all

interrogatories.

There were loud cries of "call the roll."

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, suggested that
the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Penningron)
had been voted for, and that he too should be heard upon these interrogatories. [Laughter.] Mr. PENNINGTON had not expected that s obscure and unpromising a candidate as himself [laughter] would have been called upon to respond to any questions. He was outside of the triangle and a copy of the interrogatories had not evo been served upon him. [Renewed laughter.]

been served upon him. [Renewed laughter.]

He most respectfully declined to make any reply, under the circumstances in which he now stood, to the interrigatories that had been presented to the various candidates. When it should be seriously contemplated by the House to use his name in connexion with the office of Speaker, it would be time enough for him seriously to consider the propriety of answering any interrogatories that might be submitted to him.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, submitted the following interrogatories, stating that he expected each candidate to answer them:

"1. Are you now a member of the American or

Know-nothing party?

"2. Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and in the United States dock yards, &c.?

"3. Do you believe in the equality of the black and white races in the United States, and do you

vish to promote that equality by legislation? "4. Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from of fice? "5. Do you favor the same modification of the

tariff now that you did at the last session of Con gress?
Mr. RICHARDSON answered the first fou questions in the negative. He also responded to certain inquiries on the slavery question, pro-pounded by Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. BANKS, in response to Mr. BARKSDALE'S

ueries, said:
When he was elected as a member of the House from the State of Massachusetts he was elected upon the nomination of the regular De-mocratic party and of the American party in his district, the latter being very largely in the maority.

In reply to the fourth interrogatory of the gen

tleman from Mississippi, he would refer the gen tleman to a speech which he had delivered in the House during the last session, in which he had expressed his opinions upon the subject fully and freely, and which he considered his record. He had adopted the maxim of Junius, that "it is a very unfortunate waste of time that a man should spend any considerable portion of his life in con mentary upon his own works." [Laughter.] In regard to the third interrogatory, concerning the equality of the white and black races, h pelieved in the maxim contained in the Declara tion of Independence, "that all men are created equal." So far as he had studied this subject races he had adopted the idea that when ther s a weaker race in existence it will succumb to and be absorbed in the stronger race. This was the universal law as regarded the races of men in the word. In regard to the question whether the white race or the black race was superior, he

proposed to wait until time should develop whether the white race should absorb the blac or the black absorb the white. [Laughter.] the entire prohibition of slavery in all the Terri-tories of the United States? The territorial question of the present time referred to the Terri tories of Kansas and Nebraska. As to the Terri tories to come hereafter, he should leave them t that hereafter. He would say to the gentleman from Mississippi and to the House that he was for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

In regard to the first clause of this interrogators as to whether he was in favor of restoring the Missouri compromise, he had to reply that he desired that the prohibition of the institution of slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraka, as made by Southern States, should be made good to the people of the country and to its great hereafter. As to the manner in which it should be done—whether by a restoration of the technica line or by any other methods, appliances, acts, or principles that should give to the American States the prohibition to which Southern men compacted, agreed, and took a consideration—he had nothing o say. He was for the substantial restoration of the prohibition of the institution of slavery, as prohibited in 1820.

Prohibited in 1829.

He would reply to the other questions by saying that he stood here ready, willing, desirous, and determined to co-operate with the men of the United States who were for the substantial restora ion of the interdict of the institution of slaver was ready to act with men of any party, of any principles, of any views, who would co-operate with him in regard to this great question.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, remarked that
as he was laboring under severe indisposition, he

could not pretend to any eloquence on the presen occasion. He would, therefore, answer the ques tions specifically and directly. He replied to the first question, "Are you in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction, or do you go for the entire prohibition of slavery in all the Territories of the United States?" I am not. To the second, "Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, in the United States forts, dock-yards, &c?" I am not. To the third, "Do you believe in the equality of the white and black races in the United States, and wish to promote that equality As to being in favor of the entire exclusion of

adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from office, he thought, with Gen. Washington, that it would omport best with the policy of this country appoint native-born citizens in preference to thos of foreign birth. [Applause in the galleries.] He would proscribe no man because of his religion, and would denounce no man because of his poli-tics, but would accord to all the largest liberty of opinion and of expression of conscience and o worship. He cared not what religion a man migh profess, nor to what denomination he might belong. Be he Mahomedan, Jew, or Gentile, he would accord to him the right to worship according to the dictates of his own judgment. As to foreign-born citizens, he did not desire to exclude them. He would invite them to come here and enter upon the public land, to occupy the public territory, and to build up for themselves homes, and teach their children to love the Constitution and laws which protect them; but he would say that in all matters of legislation and of administra-tion Americans should govern America. [Great

applause in the galleries.]

There being load cries of "call the roll," the House proceeded to the one hundred and eighth ballot, with the following result:

Mr. Banks..... 94 Richardson..... 69 Fuller Scattering ..... There having been no election, at three o'cloc

Senate-Monday, January 14, 1855. Mr. STUART. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourn, it be to meet on Thurs-

the House adjourned.

day next. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. President. I move tha the Senate do now adjourn; and I wish to say

territorial bills silent upon the subject of slavery | nization of the House, according to precedent, or do much more than we have. For the purpose of taking the sense of the Senate upon that subject. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly adjourned until Thursday next.

House of Representatives. Mr. WHEELER moved that there be a call of e House, but the motion did not prevail-yeas The House then proceeded to vote, viva voce, Mr. Banks, of Mass..... 95 

 Richardson, of Ill.
 66

 Fuller, of Penn.
 34

 Pennington, of N. J.
 8

 Scattering.
 8

 

There being no choice, another vote was taken,

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts...... 95 Pennington..... Scattering..... Whole number of votes given ..... 209 The House again voted, with the following re-

During the voting-Mr. BARKSDALE said that, on Saturday, Mr. Mr. BARKSDALE said that, on Saturday, Mr. KENNETT, proposed to ask each candidate for the Speakership, including Mr. PENNINGTON, whether he believed in a future state or not; and if the question should be answered in the affirmative, he desired to know whether it was a f.ee or a slave State. He understood the gentleman as intending to cast a personal reflection and ridicule upon him, and hence he denounced and cast back the imputation. But he would withdraw this, in order that the gentleman might explain.

Whole number of votes..... 208

order that the gentleman might explain.

Mr. KENNETT disavowed any intention to offend the gentleman; nothing farther was from his object. He designed to create merely a little fun, which the House seemed to enjoy, and he concluded that the House had laughed at both of hem.
Mr. BARKSDALE accepted cheerfully Mr.

ENNETT'S apology.

Mr. PENNINGTON, as his name had been included in the questions, said he was somewhat versed in the Westminster Catechism, and he versed in the Westminster Catechism, and he believed in a future state, or two States; one the state of the beautified, and other that of the damned. A line divides them, but not quite a compromise line. He undertook to say as the slave State was on the Southern side, it was the hottest. [Laughter.] Others believe that there is a third state; that is, a state of purgatory. With that state he had no acquaintance, except such as he had learned from the cause of purgatory going on. He understood one gentleman.

tory going on. He understood one gentleman who is in a state of purgatory, is past praying for Laughter.]
Mr. KENNETT, in reply to Mr. PENNINGTON, who was so well posted up with regard to a future state, said as the gentleman was kind enough to and some of them hand and foot and pitch them into that dark place, he should like to know whether the gentleman, who, on Saturday, informed the House that he had got beyond the reach of effectual "calling," could see his election sure?" [Excessive laughter.] Mr. PENNINGTON. I owe the gentleman

# Local and Dersonal.

Fun and Music.-The celebrated Christy's Minstrels propose remaining in Washington throughout the present week, and will give their entertainments at the Varieties. Their vocal and nstrumental performances are truly delightful, while their frequent outburst of wit convulse the auditory in extravagant and unrestrained laughter. They are a funny as well as a musically talented set of fellows.

Repartee.- In the House of Representatives, ast week, Mr, Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr Richardson was like Baalam's asshe would not speak! "It is true," said Mr. Richardson, in reply, "I am somewhat like Baalam; Ohio, I let the ass speak!" This, of course, oceasioned much laughter."

Distribution of Fuel .- Yesterday, at ten 'clock, we noticed at least thirty persons, for the greater part women and female children, of complexions from white to black, congregated at the Mayor's office, as applicants for fuel; the city councils having made a liberal appropriation for supplying the "out-door poor" with that necessary article of winter comfort.

The Criminal Court was last week, and yeserday, densely crowded with white, mulatto, and black spectators of the trial of a man named W. W. B. Edwards, arraigned for the murder of young Thornton Avery. They were, generally speaking. not the better class of the population. National Agricultural Society.-Previous to

the adjournment, sine die, toward the close of the last week, the following named officers were unanimously elected: Marshall P. Wilder, Presi; dent: vice presidents, one from each State, include ing Simon Brown, of Massachusetts; J. P. Beckman, of New York; Isaac Newton, of Penn sylvania; Anthony Kimmel, of Maryland, and G W. P. Custis, of Virginia. Executive Committee-John A. King, of New York, Richard P. Waters, of Massachusetts; Secretary, W. S. King; Treasurer, B. B. French.

The Rev. Wm. Arthur preached an able and highly interesting sermon, on Sunday morning, in the Hall of Representatives. He is one of the delegation to this country, from the British Wesleyan Conference, for the purpose of making colections to promote the cause of Protestanism in Ireland. In the evening, at the meeting held in the Foundry church, nearly \$1,300 were subscribed for that purpose ; nearly one-fourth of it by a gentleman from New Jersey.

The Orphan.-It appears from the report, reently published, that there are now in the Washington City Protestant Asylum, for or phan and destitute children, thirty-nine girls and twenty-three boys. The larger girls assist in the work of the family, and the boys are made useful in various ways. All are taught to read and write, and are instructed in the Scriptures. Six hundred and forty garments have been made during the past twelve mouth. The Board of Managers earnestly appeal to the public for assistance behalf of the parentless children.

We shall publish the report entire in our next

Colonization.-The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held this evening, in the Trinity Church, corner of Third and C streets. The report detailing the operations of the Society will be read, and the Hon. George P. Marsh, late Minister Resident at Constantinople, and the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, will deliver addresses. The proceedings are open to

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REWIEW, volumes XIV. and XV., adapted pri;
marily to the southern and western States of the
Union, including statistics of foreign and domestic
industry and enterprise. Published monthly in
New Orleans, at \$5 per annum, in advance.

A few complete sets of the work, thirtren
volumes, bound handsomely, (600 to 680 pages,
are for sale at the office, New Orleans, deliverable

DROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S RE-

a any of the large cities or towns.